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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

International co-operation in drug abuse control

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Global overview

1. Drug abuse, and its attendant illicit production, supply and trafficking, are now recognized by the international community as a major problem facing mankind. Illicit drug production and consumption figures continue to soar. For example, world annual production of just one narcotic drug - cocaine - has recently been estimated to be above 200,000 tonnes: more than enough to provide a daily dose for every human being on earth. It is accepted that the drug problem must be dealt with at all levels: locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. A wide range of activities are required in response, commensurate with the massive scale of the problem. An individual who abuses drugs becomes a victim. But others who do not use drugs also become victims, whether they be simply members of the victim's family or friends, or providers of the health care which he or she requires, or colleagues in the work place who themselves suffer from the dangers resulting from the inability of a drug abusing colleague to perform his or her tasks properly, or from the much more far-reaching criminal actions of the illicit drug traffickers which so frequently lead to intimidation, violence and murder and, in some cases, to the destabilization of whole economies. It is also accepted, and this has been made clear at numerous recent international conferences on the subject involving all those concerned, that the United Nations system has a special role to play in addressing many aspects of the problem and in providing the forum in which new ways of seeking the necessary solutions can be addressed.

2. No organization can, on its own, satisfactorily manage the control of drug abuse. An individual who has fallen victim to abuse of drugs needs care and help from his or her family and friends and from the local community. Local centres set up for this purpose need the support of the community more widely in the provision of appropriate expertise. The problem must be addressed also at the government level, both as regards the necessary financial resources and in co-operating with other Governments in the sharing of experience and in controlling the transnational activities of the illicit drug traffickers.

3. The United Nations system is uniquely well placed to assist in this process. The core United Nations drugs units located in Vienna are fully committed to a range of activities which address the problem in all its aspects: control of supply, prevention and reduction of demand, elimination of illicit trafficking and treatment and rehabilitation. The United Nations has been active in this area for many years and has gained much valuable experience, besides achieving many successes. But to make a real impact on the problem much more needs to be done. Work is in hand which, with appropriate financial support from all Governments, can lead to the ultimate goal: a world free from drug abuse.

4. The present document records the action taken in response by all concerned entities of the United Nations system on international co-operation in drug abuse control.

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2. Background

5. Since 1980, an annual report on international co-operation in drug abuse control has been prepared pursuant to a request by the General Assembly. 1/ The present report outlines drug control-related activities within the United Nations system from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990. The period covered has been selected to permit timely submission to the General Assembly for its review of international drug control items. Prepared on the basis of information provided to the Division of Narcotic Drugs as at 1 September 1990, it has been circulated in draft form at the most recent Inter-agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control (Geneva, 12 to 14 September 1990).

6. To facilitate review, this year the report is presented in a modified format structured around the five major chapters of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; 2/ which itself is structured according to the chapters of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted at the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 3/ The present document thus also responds to the request of the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, for a report on international drug control activities by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the International Conference. Whenever possible, activities undertaken have been identified by reference to the 35 targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline (the targets are listed in the annex to the present report).

7. Growing public and official concern over the threatening and expanding dimensions of drug abuse and illicit trafficking were reflected in a number of United Nations intergovernmental forums during the period under review. Such events included the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Vienna, 11 to 15 September 1989), 4/ the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (New York, September to December 1989) and the eleventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 29 January to 2 February 1990), 5/ culminating with the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs (New York, 20 to 23 February 1990). 6/ Additional momentum was provided by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat (London, 9 to 11 April 1990). 7/

8. To strengthen international co-operation and enhance the United Nations system-wide response to the scourge of drug abuse, a United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control has been prepared pursuant to the October 1989 recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and to General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989. Section III of the present report summarizes the work of the substantive drug control units of the Secretariat, of other United Nations entities and of specialized agencies under the following sub-sections strengthening the Licit Drug Control System; prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; treatment and rehabilitation; elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources; and suppression of illicit

drug traffic. Section IV reviews drug control-related operational activities undertaken by entities and organizations within the United Nations system, including those of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

II. CO-ORDINATION OF DRUG CONTROL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

9. The Co-ordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities has since 1987 been the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The role of the Co-ordinator has three elements relating to: (a) co-ordination of the activities of the three drug units at Vienna; (b) co-ordination between these and the other programmes at the United Nations Office at Vienna; and (c) the wider co-ordination of the drug abuse control activities of all concerned elements of the United Nations system.

10. During the period under review, co-ordination under heading (a) above continued, as in previous years, to take place on an informal day-to-day basis in response to perceived needs or particular circumstances as these arose. Among the various means employed were: regular contact between the Co-ordinator and the heads of the three drug units; periodic ad hoc meetings involving these heads or other senior staff to discuss matters of common concern; orchestration of the participation of the three drug units in events of particular relevance, for example, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Of special note in that context was the co-ordinated and active participation of the three units in the preparations and during the London Ministerial Summit in April 1990; ensuring that the drug units receive all relevant information reaching the Co-ordinator; and day-to-day liaison at "working level" with officers of the three units through a drug liaison adviser in the Office of the Director-General.

11. Co-ordination under (b) above was also carried out on a pragmatic basis, taking place through various meetings held to ensure the interaction of the drug abuse control activities of the United Nations Office at Vienna with those of its other United Nations Office at Vienna programmes. Such meetings were held prior to major regular intergovernmental meetings, for example the functional commissions serviced by the United Nations Office at Vienna; other meetings, such as CPC, Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly; and conferences on specific subjects with wider ramifications. An illustrative example concerned acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), where the United Nations Office at Vienna is working closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) in areas that cut across the many different programmes for which the United Nations Office at Vienna is responsible: drugs (the increasing human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) incidence in intravenous drug users in certain parts of the world), women, youth, and drugs and AIDS in prison. Several meetings were held at the United Nations Office at Vienna in preparation for the Eighth International Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana,

from 27 August to 7 September. Those meetings focused on the criminal justice aspects of international drug abuse control, a subject on the agenda of the Congress.

12. Under heading (c) above, wider co-ordination among the United Nations system was carried on by means of communications on drug abuse control issues of common interest between the Co-ordinator and the other entities of the United Nations system concerned and meetings when required. Two ad hoc inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of drug abuse control took place, in September 1989 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, 8/ and in February 1990 at Vienna. 9/ The September 1989 meeting enabled UNESCO to make a presentation of its own activities in drug abuse prevention and to have an in-depth "brainstorming" session on the role of the United Nations system as a whole in curbing and preventing the demand for narcotic drugs. The practice of holding one inter-agency meeting each year at the headquarters of one of the specialized agencies stimulates substantive co-ordination, not merely co-ordination of a purely administrative or formal nature.

13. A notable departure, since the institution of the new arrangements for the co-ordination of United Nations system drug control efforts at the United Nations Office at Vienna, was the launching, during the period under review, of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. The preparation of such a Plan, originally conceived at an earlier inter-agency meeting, was endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth regular session and at its seventeenth special session in February 1990. The first draft of the Plan was prepared in a very short time. Informal inter-agency consultations took place at Vienna in November 1989; immediately following a preliminary draft was prepared by the United Nations Office at Vienna and circulated to all entities of the system. Contributions were then incorporated by the United Nations Office at Vienna into the document and at the February 1990 inter-agency meeting a composite draft was considered in detail. That text, amended in the light of those discussions and subsequent consultations with the Budget Division in New York, was submitted to the secretariat of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), as instructed, by the deadline of 31 March 1990 and approved by ACC itself in May 1990.

14. While susceptible to considerable further refinement, the Action Plan was endorsed in CPC in May 1990 and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/87 of 27 July 1990. In a very succinct manner the Plan indicates what each part of the system, including the three drug control units at Vienna, is doing in response to mandates given by Member States through various intergovernmental bodies; the funds available to them for that purpose; what they have been asked to do, but are unable to do for lack of resources; and an estimate of the resource gap to be filled if the United Nations is to fulfil all its existing mandates. Thus, the Plan constitutes a vital new instrument to strengthen co-ordination of the combined drug control efforts of the United Nations system, promotes complementarity and reduces the dangers of overlap or duplication. It also provides Member States with a readily comprehensible mechanism for assessing progress made by the system in carrying out its responsibilities under the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the Global Programme of Action. As foreseen in General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, the Plan will be updated annually.

15. During the period under review, the Co-ordinator fulfilled a large number of speaking engagements in the United Nations, government and other forums around the world on drug abuse control. These provided a valuable opportunity for the co-ordinating role of the United Nations within the international community to be stressed. It was notable that many of the requests received during the year for the participation of the Co-ordinator at such gatherings were focused on aspects of international drug abuse control and the work of the United Nations in this area.

16. The existing arrangements for co-ordination of drug abuse control activities within the United Nations system have come under close scrutiny in recent months. Of special significance was the convening, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/141, of a group of experts whose task was to examine ways of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. The Co-ordinator made arrangements for that group to meet at Vienna on three occasions in May-July 1990, and, with the full co-operation of the three drug units, ensured that it had at its disposal all the information requested. A separate report by the Secretary-General (A/45/652) is being presented to the General Assembly in the light of the group's recommendations.

17. Pending further discussions as a result of the present report, the Co-ordinator and all staff concerned continue to take whatever steps are appropriate to ensure that co-ordination continues to take place and, wherever possible, to be improved. Effective co-ordination in this area, as in all others, remains an evolving process. While it is certainly not claimed that current co-ordination of the United Nations drug programmes could not be further developed, it can be postulated, on the basis of the foregoing information, that co-ordination has been significantly improved as a result of the transfer of this function to the United Nations Office at Vienna, not only in the formal and procedural senses but also in the much more important substantive dimension.

III. ACTIVITIES OF DRUG CONTROL UNITS, UNITED NATIONS ENTITIES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. Strengthening the licit drug control system

18. During the period under review, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have reported activities designed to strengthen the licit drug control system.

1. Division of Narcotic Drugs

19. The Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to implement its ongoing responsibilities deriving from drug control treaties and mandates stemming from resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Such mandates include tasks relating to all five chapters of the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and cover the main elements involved in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The work programme of the Division has also addressed all targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control referred to it.

20. The Division of Narcotic Drugs has seen its work programme expanded to respond to the increasingly urgent demand for services and advice from Member States. The Division facilitates implementation of the drug control treaties, discharges functions on behalf of the Secretary-General in accordance with those treaties and serves as the executive arm and secretariat of the Commission. The Division works in close co-operation with the secretariats of the other drug control units as well as with concerned United Nations programmes and specialized agencies.

21. The significant new responsibilities deriving from the adoption of the 1988 Convention have continued to strain limited resources of the Division. The Division assisted a number of Member States with the provisional application of the 1988 Convention, pending its entry into force, as well as provided assistance with regard to its adherence or ratification in order to facilitate its entry into force as soon as possible. In response to General Assembly resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989 relating to the implementation of the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Division, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information or separately, carried out a range of activities in order to publicize the Convention. Such activities included the publication of a revised version of the booklet "The United Nations and Drug Abuse Control" containing a special chapter outlining the major elements of the 1988 Convention, as well as several leaflets providing highlights of that Convention. The Information Letter of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, issued every two months, has provided on a continuous basis updated information on the status of adherence to the Convention. Information material has been distributed to Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutions, mass media and to the public at large. Upon its entry into force, the Division plans to launch a world-wide campaign to sensitize public opinion about the thrust of this new instrument.

22. The Division now has two full-time legal advisers to assist requesting States to implement and become party to the international drug control conventions. Although assistance projects are now under way in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean and South America, fewer requests than expected have been received to date. A sustained campaign by the Division to increase the number of States ratifying or acceding to the conventions will continue. As at 27 August 1990, 89 States had signed the 1988 Convention and 24 States had ratified or acceded. 10/ Spain deposited the 20th instrument of ratification on 13 August 1990 and, in accordance with article 29, the 1988 Convention 11/ will enter into force 90 days later, on 11 November 1990.

23. Furthermore, the Division continued to advise Governments on the formulation of national legislation related to drug abuse control and to provide relevant examples of existing legislation. On behalf of the Secretary-General, in April 1990, the Division sent notes to all States not yet parties to one or more of the international drug control treaties and to those States which had not yet ratified or acceded to the 1988 Convention, including information on their respective status of adherence and on services available at the Division. In response to those notes, several Governments have requested assistance and the Division has advised and assisted them by providing copies of the relevant treaties, model forms of adherence to international drug control treaties and information on the procedure for becoming a party to the treaties.

24. The Division continued to provide assistance, legal and technical advice to Member States, and actively pursued follow-up work stemming from the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. It provided substantive support to the global network of meetings to strengthen regional co-operation and enhance co-ordination of action against illicit traffic through the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and as of 1990, Europe.

25. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its eleventh special session at Vienna from 29 January-2 February 1990, with the participation of 39 States Members of the Commission and observers from 60 other States. Its report 12/ contains a list of documents before the Commission.

26. In connection with the review of substances for possible international control, the Division continued to respond to requests from WHO concerning data collection from Governments on legal, pharmacological and other aspects and the preparation of reports for special meetings, particularly for the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, which makes scheduling recommendations for the international control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the Director-General of WHO. Under the existing international treaties for drug control, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the Director-General of WHO recommends to the Secretary-General which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be considered for international control under the treaties.

27. Annual reports for 1989 on the functioning of the drug control treaties are expected from some 120 States and territories during 1990. The data contained in the annual reports are the basis for a series of documents published annually by the Division: (a) a summary of data on legislative and administrative measures and socio-economic action contained in part A of the annual reports; (b) the list of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (c) the list of national manufacturers authorized to manufacture or convert specific narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (both lists are updated and reissued every year as a trilingual non-sales publication); and (d) computerized drug seizure data and information on trends in illicit drug trafficking, published quarterly. 13/

28. During the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, a total of 161 legislative texts from 58 States were edited and published in the E/NL series. The Division has completed and published a computerized cumulative index of national laws and regulations on drug control communicated to the Secretary-General. The cumulative index has been designed as a companion document so as to make the information contained in the series more readily accessible in a convenient form for parliamentary drafters, as well as for general research and reference purposes.

29. On behalf of the Secretary-General, the Division issued 27 circular notes in the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, the majority of which are official notifications required under the international drug control conventions. At the

request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, these notifications are addressed not only to parties but also to all non-party States for their information. Copies were also sent to United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, relevant intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and national authorities.

30. Those notifications refer to various subjects: transmittal of decisions and resolutions taken by the Commission and by the Economic and Social Council, annual reports, questionnaires transmitted to all Governments in response to specific provisions of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, prohibition of importation of substances into the territory of a State party or non-party, invitations to Governments to nominate candidates for the elections of the International Narcotics Control Board and requests for data on substances to be examined by WHO in view of their scheduling.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

31. The extent to which illicit drug abuse, production and trafficking is spreading to more countries, displacing food crops, causing environmental destruction, paralyzing economies and political institutions, calls for comprehensive measures, including not only improved law enforcement methodologies, but also reinforcing programmes to reduce illicit drug demand which is crucial to reducing illicit drug supplies. In its report for 1989, 14/ the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) emphasized that any slackening of control efforts by advocating legalization is sending a wrong signal, particularly to the drug cartels. The association between intravenous drug abuse and AIDS necessitates that an even higher priority be given to drug abuse prevention and treatment programmes aimed at high risk groups. Measures taken against AIDS should not facilitate drug abuse; the legal aspects of certain of these measures are being studied by INCB, in collaboration with WHO.

32. The control of the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required under the 1961 and 1971 Conventions and other measures voluntarily applied are becoming established over time. Many attempts to divert those drugs into the illicit traffic have been detected and thwarted by the close co-operation between Governments and the INCB in 1989/1990. Since controls under the 1971 Convention are not as comprehensive and well established as those under the 1961 Convention, voluntary measures recommended by the INCB, and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council were introduced to tighten controls on substances in Schedule II in 1981 and Schedules III and IV in 1985 and 1987. Those measures have substantially reduced the diversion of Schedule II substances such as methaqualone, amphetamines and fenetylline into the illicit traffic in many parts of the world. However, substances under the less strict control regulations of Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, such as certain stimulants, barbiturates and benzodiazepines, continue to be diverted since adequate controls over international trade have not yet been introduced by a number of countries. Exporting and importing countries have been advised by INCB to monitor international trade in accordance with the additional measures requested by the Economic and Social Council.

33. Global stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be excessive in spite of a recent marked improvement and the Economic and Social Council has requested INCB to expedite its project to assess legitimate needs for opiates in various regions of the world hitherto unmet because of insufficient health care, difficult economic situations or other conditions. Based on the preliminary available information INCB has, inter alia, urged Governments to make more accurate estimates of domestic needs for opiates and to monitor the extent to which medical need for opiates is being met so that appropriate corrective action may be taken for hitherto unmet needs. It also urged Governments to consider establishing national policies and developing guidelines for the rational use of opiates.

34. Under the 1961 Convention, coca leaf chewing and the non-medical use of cannabis were allowed to be practised subject to a 25-year limit and under certain conditions. This time-limit expired in 1989. However, coca leaf chewing continues to take place in Bolivia and Peru, the control difficulties having been compounded by the extent of the illicit coca trafficking. INCB deems it essential that substantial assistance be provided to those countries to enable treaty compliance.

35. Continuing its policy of providing technical assistance, the INCB secretariat trained national drug control administrators in implementing treaty obligations under the 1961 and 1971 Conventions. A special programme for West African countries included assistance to strengthen national drug control administration and to facilitate regional harmonization of legislation.

3. World Health Organization

36. WHO continued to improve the process for reviewing dependence-producing psychoactive substances for scheduling recommendations. The guidelines for this review were updated in February 1990. The report of the 26th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence was published in October 1989 to inform the international community, without delay, about the medical and scientific assessments by WHO experts of a number of new psychoactive substances reviewed by it. Preparations are being made for the 27th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence to meet in September 1990 in order to review propylhexedrine, dronabinol, benzodiazepines and exempt preparations notified by the Government of the United States of America.

37. In response to the Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/31, of 24 May 1990 requesting WHO to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which they might be prescribed, the WHO programme of cancer and palliative care is in the process of updating the guidelines on cancer pain relief with analgesics, including morphine and codeine. In collaboration with INCB, this programme has been promoting the rational use of opiates for cancer pain control.

B. Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

38. With respect to the present section of the report, the following entities and specialized agencies have reported activities undertaken during the period under

review: the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), WHO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

1. Division of Narcotic Drugs

39. In line with target 1 relating to the assessment of the extent of drug misuse and abuse, the Division of Narcotic Drugs organized an expert group meeting at Vienna from 3 to 7 July 1989 to formulate collection procedures with a view to establishing an International Drug Abuse Assessment System. On the basis of a conceptual framework adopted by that expert group, a 33-page questionnaire was prepared for review at an expert group meeting organized by the Division on 24 and 25 April 1990 at Vienna. A revised questionnaire has been sent out to some 20 countries for field testing.

40. Pursuant to the Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/14 on intensification and co-ordination of measures for reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Division circulated a questionnaire to all Governments and regional intergovernmental organizations to help assess national and international progress in implementing the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. On the basis of replies received, the Division will prepare an analytical report in collaboration with ILO, UNESCO and WHO assessing how best to provide help to States in furthering demand reduction strategies.

41. In pursuit of target 2, the Division continued to gather relevant material available world wide in the area of drug abuse assessment for use in the development of an overall assessment strategy on the organization of comprehensive systems for the collection and evaluation of data.

42. In response to target 3, the Division carried out a wide range of activities in collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions. Among such activities were special training sessions for such groups as newly-arrived diplomats, drug awareness projects for selected schools with participation of teachers, parents and pharmacists associations; and support for various events organized by non-governmental organizations. The Division continued to respond to numerous written and oral queries on the various aspects of the drug abuse phenomenon from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, educational institutions, professional groups, individual researchers and the public at large. General information and specialized material were provided in response to growing requests from all regions of the world.

43. In the context of targets 3 and 5, the Division continued to pursue its programme on the utilization of community resources in drug demand reduction. A Workshop on the Utilization of Community Resources for the Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse for Western Europe and Other Countries was organized at Vigo, Spain,

from 17 to 21 July 1989, with the support of the Spanish authorities. Briefing sessions were organized at Vienna for different groups, including senior law enforcement officers and other interested participants. In addition, staff members lectured and participated in various conferences organized by intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

44. Also in the context of target 3, exhibitions featuring aspects of the Division's work and the history of the international drug control system were displayed in connection with the Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies at Vienna in September 1989, the tenth anniversary of the Vienna International Centre and Open House Day (26 October 1989), the World AIDS Day (1 December 1989), the eleventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February 1990, the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly in New York in February 1990, the London World Ministerial Summit in April 1990 and at Vienna during the week of the third International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 1990). A permanent exhibit illustrating ongoing activities of the Division is on display in a special exhibit area of the Vienna International Centre seen by some 70,000 visitors every year.

45. In implementation of target 3, the Division spearheaded promotional activities for the observance of the third International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 1990) focusing this year on "Demand reduction through community action". Information kits, including the message of the Secretary-General, were prepared and distributed world wide and through the network of United Nations information centres and services. A poster prepared by the Department of Public Information in collaboration with the Division, highlighting the global response required to address the global problem of drug abuse, received wide distribution.

46. Pursuant to targets 3 and 5, the Film/Video Library of the Division continued to respond to an increasing number of requests for services from Governments, organizations, universities, groups and individuals. Audio-visual material is made available on a continuing basis to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities aimed at providing a greater understanding of the risks of drug abuse, possible countermeasures and preventive educational programmes.

47. In implementation of target 6, the Division collaborated with a non-governmental organization with respect to an anti-drug abuse cycling tour scheduled for September 1990 from New York City to Miami, with the participation of 1,000 police officers from Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

48. As regards target 7, the Division organized, in collaboration with the United Nations Information Service, press conferences as a curtain-raiser to some of the special events mentioned above. Special radio programmes were organized by the Division, including those in the context of the European debate series with participation of leading journalists from radio stations in Austria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Throughout the year, senior staff of the Division gave many press, radio and television interviews. The Division continued to publish an Information Letter reviewing recent developments of interest in the

international drug control community, including coverage of relevant activities of specialized agencies. Following the designation by the General Assembly of the period 1991 through 2000 as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, the Division in collaboration with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat has begun preparations for appropriate promotional activities to help mark the Decade.

49. With respect to target 5, the Division issued a booklet outlining ways in which teachers may contribute to the global action to prevent and reduce drug abuse. The booklet, entitled "Preventing Drug Abuse: the community at work - teachers' contribution", 15/ has appeared in French and will be available in English and Spanish. A second booklet, on the "Grassroots Parent Movement", is being processed. These booklets constitute recent additions to the specialized publications available at the Division, ranging from treaties, commentaries and specialized manuals to general information material. Several posters were prepared by the Division and distributed world wide.

50. In pursuit of target 4 (relating to the design of reliable testing methods for determining the presence of drugs in the human organisms), the Division organized and serviced an Expert Group Meeting on the Detection and Assay of Controlled Drugs in Biological Specimens, hosted by the Government of Singapore, from 25 to 29 September 1989. 16/

2. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

51. As in previous years, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and its servicing unit, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, as well as the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, have taken into account the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline as well as the 1988 Convention. (The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch functions also as a co-ordinating body for the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.) As the preparatory body for the Eighth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990), the Committee considered various issues relating to drug trafficking and drug abuse control. Activities carried out also included the formulation of technical co-operation projects, focusing on measures against organized crime, with emphasis on drug trafficking, and the treatment of HIV-infected prisoners.

52. A number of requests for the services of the Interregional Advisor in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders were linked to drug-related crime. The requests ranged from the establishment of national crime prevention councils, to judicial reform and draft legislation to prevent and combat various forms of transnational criminality (see targets 3, 5, 19, 23, 34).

53. Consultations were held with potential donor countries to expand technical co-operation activites through extra-budgetary funds. Argentina made available an

expert for one year to help formulate project documents and advise on the treatment of juvenile and drug-addicted offenders. Other projects, financed by the Italian Government, addressed the involvement of relevant non-governmental organizations and the international community in crime prevention efforts and in particular in drug abuse control (see targets 30, 31, 32, 34).

54. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) have expanded their co-operation through joint operational projects. Thus, a project strenghthening criminal justice and drug abuse prevention and control in Uganda was initiated with the support of UNFDAC and UNDP. It covers training of police, judges and prosecutors, as well as provision of advisory services and equipment (see targets 2, 5, 17, 20, 23). A project on the treatment of addicts in prison in Argentina pays particular attention to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (targets 31, 32, 33, 34, 35).

55. An "Inventory of comprehensive crime prevention measures", including methods of forestalling drug-related crime, 17/ prepared for the Eighth Congress, delineates informal mechanisms of crime prevention and control, crime prevention through social measures, situational crime prevention, the role of the community and planning, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention strategies (see targets 3, 5).

3. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

56. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) has been heavily involved during the reporting period in a project entitled "STOP DROGA" aimed at drug abuse prevention, undertaken in collaboration with the International Institute for Health Studies and Information (Rome), a WHO collaborating centre.

57. "STOP DROGA" constitutes a response to targets 1 to 7 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline as an instrument of support to national institutions in promoting a healthy life-style, free from drug abuse. Its various programmes on problems relating to school, the workplace, health, information and research are implemented in collaboration with governmental and local authorities and with the support of academic and research institutions. Italy has been chosen as a pilot country.

58. A project of the school programme is targeted at high-school students. A second project, currently under study, is targeted at lower high-school students with the active participation of local police officers as trainers.

59. Another project in the workplace programme involves research into the level of knowledge of and the attitudes of workers and employees to drug abuse.

60. With regard to the public information sector, a brochure of basic data on drug abuse is under preparation for distribution through the national network of pharmacies. A seminar on the scientific aspects of drug abuse prevention has been organized under the aegis of the Italian National Research Council.

4. Department of Public Information

61. In response to target 7 and pursuant to Assembly resolution 44/50 of 8 December 1989, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat continued to disseminate information about United Nations drug control activities. In line with that request, DPI focused in late 1989 and early 1990 on activities pertaining to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, held at Headquarters from 20 to 23 February 1990. In addition to providing full press, radio and television coverage of the session, the Department of Public Information produced and distributed in English, French and Spanish, a media kit on the key issues before the Assembly and a "United Nations in Action" television programme on drug control. The Department also held a journalists' briefing prior to the session, as well as press conferences during the session. Public service announcements calling attention to the session were placed in international magazines. Television and radio interviews were arranged with senior United Nations officials and special articles were featured in various publications of the Department. The Department prepared and distributed, in English, French and Spanish, a summary of the special session's main accomplishments, including the Political Declaration and global Programme of Action (see A/S-17/11), as well as the statement of the Secretary-General.

62. In collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs, a booklet entitled The United Nations and Drug Abuse Control was revised and updated. The booklet contains a question and answer section giving frank answers to questions commonly raised by young people on drug-related issues. A chapter on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, included in the 1989 edition of Notes for Speakers, has also been revised for 1990. Carrying the message "The United Nations Fights Drug Abuse Worldwide", public service announcements produced by the Department of Public Information have been and continue to be placed in major international news magazines.

63. Organized by the Department of Public Information, the programme at Headquarters for the third International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking included a theatrical presentation by representatives of a drug treatment centre, Daytop Village, a panel discussion on treatment and prevention and a special message by the Secretary-General. In line with the call for information programmes directed towards young people in General Assembly resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988, reiterated in Assembly resolution 44/142, the presentation by Daytop Village focused on drug abuse prevention issues directly related to youth. Strategies for dealing with peer pressure and the positive function of support groups were dramatized, and an invited group of teenagers participated in the question and answer portion of the programme.

64. Press releases on the Day were issued at Headquarters and distributed via a public relations newswire. A poster in English, French and Spanish, based on the design for the public service announcement, was distributed in advance of the Day. In addition, the United Nations information centres held ceremonies and programmes with Government officials and others commemorating the day and distributed the

message of the Secretary-General, as well as information on United Nations drug control activities. Extensive media coverage of the Day's activities and the issue was reported.

65. By agreement with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Department of Public Information provided press coverage and United Nations media liaison for the London World Ministerial Summit where press kits, booklets and other information material were distributed and two video programmes in the "United Nations in Action" series were shown continuously. From 8 to 11 April 1990, approximately 65 articles on the Summit appeared in major London newspapers. Coverage of the Summit was reported to be particularly strong in Europe.

5. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

66. The drug abuse control activities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) were expanded during the reporting period and distributed more widely over the ESCAP region, involved increased collaboration with other United Nations agencies and were more closely integrated with other areas of social development. A paper entitled Main Issues in Drug Abuse Demand Control 18/ was prepared for consideration by ESCAP at its forty-sixth session, held at Bangkok from 4 to 13 June 1990.

67. ESCAP, at its forty-sixth session, noted with particular concern the increase of drug abuse in the region, transcending national boundaries. The rapid spread of drug abuse in the region and the susceptibility of all social groups were highlighted. The association of both the supply and demand sides of drug abuse with violence and corruption was noted. Also noted was the urgent need to divert adequate human and financial resources to combat drug abuse and its consequences in the region.

68. ESCAP pointed out that the causes of the growing demand for illicit drugs in Asia and the Pacific were diverse but interrelated. Drug abuse was seen to be both a threat to social development and a consequence of inadequate attention to the social dimension of the development process. At the same time, it was recognized that drug abuse was caused partly by the social changes that accompanied economic development.

69. ESCAP outlined some of the characteristics that it considered necessary for successful drug abuse control. It felt, in particular, that special consideration would need to be given to the social environment. The abuse of nicotine and alcohol should be included in demand reduction efforts, because it had promoted a social environment conducive to the abuse of illicit drugs. Drug abuse prevention activities needed to be geared to reach families, schools and the workplace. Activities of non-governmental organizations, considered as vital for demand reduction, needed to be integrated so as to support each other. International efforts were required, including the exchange of data and information about successful prevention, treatment and rehabilitation techniques.

70. ESCAP commended its secretariat on its drug abuse demand reduction activities. It took note of the secretariat's participation in various recent major United Nations drug abuse control initiatives, including the preparation of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the United Nations System-wide Plan of Action on Drug Abuse Control.

71. ESCAP requested the secretariat to increase its technical co-operation activities in drug abuse demand control. Several needs were identified. They included examination of the relationship between drug abuse and social circumstances, of social costs of drug abuse and of the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programmes. Improved data and information development on demand aspects of drug abuse were a vital regional need. The secretariat was asked to assist with drug abuse data and information in line with the recommendations contained in the Report of the ESCAP Workshop on Drug Abuse Data Collection entitled Analysis and Presentation: A Standard Format. 19/ It was suggested that a regional information exchange network could be instituted through publication of a regular newsletter. The secretariat was also asked to promote the development of human resources in drug abuse control, including the development of career streams. ESCAP called for a regional meeting to deal with drug abuse demand control questions.

72. Work continued under the project on drug abuse prevention programme development. Country workshops were held at Bombay, India (11 to 15 December 1989), Cha-am, Thailand (19-23 February 1990), Beijing (9-13 April 1990) and Manila (21-25 May 1990). Subjects of the workshops included the training of community level workers in India; reformulation of target groups for prevention, and relevant policies and programmes.

73. A project on the development of integrated community-based approaches to drug abuse demand reduction has received extrabudgetary funding and will be implemented in China, India and the Philippines.

74. Negotiations are under way with a government agency in an ESCAP member country to support the development of the ESCAP information programme for drug abuse prevention.

75. Drug abuse continues to be an important focus in the youth activities of ESCAP. It is being given particular emphasis in activities related to youth and crime.

76. Advisory services were provided to the National Institute of Drug Dependence of China concerning the development of drug abuse prevention research activities related to groups vulnerable to drug abuse.

77. Advisory services were provided to the University of the Philippines concerning the integration of drug abuse prevention education programmes with broader health education programmes, particularly for the development of self-help approaches to drug abuse problems.

6. International Labour Organisation

78. The programme of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in community rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts and workplace prevention and assistance continued to expand, consistent with a world-wide trend towards greater emphasis on demand reduction. Collaborative research, dissemination of information and technical advisory missions were undertaken in assisting Member States and organizations in developing or improving such programmes for workers and unemployed youth, the two principal target groups.

79. Staff training and development of demonstration programmes constituted the central activities in the ILO programme, especially within technical co-operation projects. During this period, the ILO was collaborating with or assisted 31 countries to carry out research, conduct orientation and training courses, and develop policies and programmes in the community and in the workplace.

80. During the year, the inter-departmental approach of ILO to the programme on drugs and alcohol was strengthened. Collaborating branches included the conditions of work and welfare facilities, occupational safety and health, workers' education, and employment planning and population branches. Components on drugs and alcohol are being incorporated into activities organized by these branches wherever appropriate. Simultaneously, close contact and ongoing dialogue was maintained with other agencies and the United Nations on various important events requiring inter-agency collaboration.

81. In response to target 4 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, prevention of drug abuse at the workplace and assistance programmes were developed through staff training, promotion of action programmes and demonstration models in different regions and the dissemination of a variety of ILO publications on the subject. Further action was taken to expand the workers' education and workers' family welfare programmes on alcohol and drugs with the introduction of new material developed for this purpose.

82. A project on "Prevention and assistance programmes for workers with drug- and alcohol-related problems", jointly financed by the Commission of the European Communities and the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin) was launched in 1989. Tripartite groups from India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in a specialized workshop at Turin in November 1989, toured a number of programmes in the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom and subsequently formulated workplans for follow-up action at the national level. These include further training and orientation seminars, which will be held during 1990, leading to the development of action programmes of prevention and assistance in selected enterprises.

83. An in-depth ILO study on workplace initiatives also commenced in 1989 with the financial support of the United States Government. The study's objectives are to evaluate joint labour-management, enterprise and union-based programmes in seven industrialized countries; carry out a comparative analysis of legal issues that affect programmes; identify barriers which impede development of programmes and formulate strategies to overcome them; and identify training needs. The study will

result in a report containing findings, recommendations and guidelines which will be presented to a tripartite symposium in 1991.

84. ILO also supported a seminar organized by the Pakistan Labour Federation on "The Role of Trade Unions in the Struggle Against Drug Abuse", held at Peshawar in July 1989. In collaboration with the Littoral Foundation for Studies on National Defense and Public Security, ILO also organized a national seminar on "Alcoholism and Drug Abuse in the Workplace" at Rosario, Argentina, in November 1989. As a result of a technical advisory mission undertaken in October 1989 to Mauritius and Kenya, proposals have been drawn up for the development of national programmes of prevention of alcohol and drug abuse among workers.

85. Another large-scale regional project, financed by the Government of Norway, also commenced activities in early 1990 on "Establishment of Resource Centres for Rehabilitation, Workplace Initiatives and Community Action on Drugs and Alcohol" at Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The resource centres will assist employers' and workers' organizations as well as individual enterprises to launch prevention programmes for workers.

7. World Health Organization

86. At the forty-third World Health Assembly, held at Geneva in May 1990, member States unanimously adopted resolution WHA.43.11 on reduction in demand for illicit drugs pursuant to recommendations made by the United Nations General Assembly, at its seventeenth special session, and the London World Ministerial Summit. The resolution emphasized the need for member States to implement vigorous public health programmes, particularly in the area of demand reduction and called upon the Director-General to intensify the action of the World Health Organization (WHO) on drug abuse control.

87. In response to that resolution, the Director-General of WHO announced on the occasion of the third International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 1990) the creation of a new WHO programme on substance abuse. The new programme brings together activities that have been carried out by a number of different technical programmes. Its main objectives are to: (a) prevent the spread of substance abuse in individuals, families, communities and countries; (b) develop effective approaches to the treatment of dependence and associated diseases; (c) integrate health components into development programmes set up to reduce the supply of narcotic drugs; and (d) collaborate in controlling the supply of licit psychoactive substances.

88. In line with the broad public health mandate of WHO, activities undertaken by the new programme will include those related to alcohol abuse and to relevant aspects of the prevention of the spread of HIV infection and AIDS. The shape of the new programme is set out in more detail in a special document, 20/ which describes future action to reduce demand, control supply and promote research and which concludes with a commitment to intensify activities at all levels in the fight against drug abuse.

89. As part of its overall responsibility to monitor health trends, WHO regularly gathers and disseminates data on drug-related morbidity and mortality. Special efforts have been made during the period covered by the present report to review the quality and coverage of such data in order to be better able to describe the current drug abuse situation and to predict future trends. An important aspect of that work relates to the standardization of nomenclature and the development of epidemiological and clinical instruments that permit cross-cultural comparisons to be made. To that end, intensive international consultation has taken place on the finalization of the chapter of the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), which deals with psychoactive substance use disorders. Its compatibility with other national diagnostic systems has been vigorously promoted.

90. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, WHO also prepares guidelines on drug abuse reporting systems, with special emphasis on their health aspects. This experience is being made available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs as part of the sustained international effort to produce an improved International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

91. Much of the value of improved data collection is lost unless mechanisms are developed to ensure that information is utilized for programme development purposes. To this end, WHO has prepared, after detailed consultation with all its regional offices and with individual experts around the world, a key document on action to reduce health problems associated with alcohol and drug abuse. The purpose of the document is to provide decision makers with a framework for short and longer term action within the context of national development programmes. It proposes a series of activities that can be undertaken immediately, with limited financial or human resources. It provides a more detailed outline for a comprehensive plan of action in the longer term, involving not only the health sector, but also other sectors of government and non-governmental organizations.

92. As noted above, WHO activities on the prevention of HIV infection and the prevention of drug abuse are often linked. Rather than seeing this as a complicating factor, WHO has attempted to utilize this linkage in order to strengthen programmes in both areas. In order to give direction to the work of WHO on the development of an integrated preventive approach, two consultations were held at Geneva in the latter part of 1989. The first of these was concerned with primary prevention and focused on the development of recommendations on methods for increasing awareness of the adverse health consequences of drug abuse; uses for epidemiology and assessment in prevention programmes; and on policies oriented towards public health objectives.

93. The second consultation was concerned with the problem of drug injection. It reviewed all the health risks (in addition to HIV infection) associated with drug injection and used available information to help identify groups at highest risk. Preliminary policy guidelines were drafted, which addressed both the broad preventive spectrum and, within that context, specific risk-reduction strategies. In addition, proposals were developed for testing interventions directed at those drug users who have never injected but are at risk of doing so, and those who may have injected on a few occasions.

94. Since many drug problems first emerge in the context of the family, WHO has continued to develop an activity designed to understand and strengthen naturally occurring coping methods that families use to deal with such problems. This work began with a pilot study in Mexico and the United Kingdom and has led to the elaboration of a research protocol for a cross-national study utilizing ethnographic and behavioural techniques. With support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, materials for use in primary health care settings in South and Central America are being developed. Meanwhile, another research proposal has been developed for a study of community organizations and mass media strategies for the prevention of drug-related harm.

95. One group of drugs that continues to cause concern, particularly in some industrialized countries, is the controlled substance analogues or "designer drugs". A workplan has been developed for the preparation of an information manual, intended to provide national officials in charge of preventive activities with data on the harmful effects of some of those new and highly dangerous drugs of abuse. This line of work is also being supported by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

96. During the period covered by the present report, collaboration has been strengthened with an increasingly wide range of non-governmental organizations working at national, regional and global levels. Such organizations include both those with a primary interest in drug abuse and those with much wider health or social responsibilities. The creation of networks of collaboration helps to broaden the base of NGO involvement in drug abuse questions.

8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

97. At the October/November 1989 UNESCO General Conference, the member States adopted a resolution (1.14) 21/ for intensification of multilateral and inter-agency collaboration against drug abuse and strengthening of the preventive education programme within the secretariat. The activities of UNESCO in 1989-1990 comply with that resolution and have been carried out according to the recommendations of the 1987 Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the guidelines of the 1990 Global Programme of Action.

98. In September 1989, UNESCO hosted an inter-agency co-ordination meeting. The participation of various sectors of the organization permitted in-depth examination of the interdisciplinary approach adopted for drug abuse prevention (target 3). The Director-General reiterated the desire of UNESCO to collaborate with the other partners in the United Nations system. That meeting and the recommendations adopted by the ACC/CPC in October 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/141 led UNESCO to participate in the drafting of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

99. UNESCO has also helped draft the questionnaire sent by the Division of Narcotic Drugs to assess progress achieved in the prevention and reduction of drug demand (see Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/14 of 22 May 1989 and the Global Programme of Action (A/S-17/11, annex, chap. IIA, para. 15)).

100. Furthermore, UNESCO has provided technical support for the implementation of preventive education projects funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in Ghana, Senegal and Myanmar.

101. Two reports have been produced on epidemiological surveys conducted in Ghana and Senegal. 22/ They provide a geographical and socio-economic outline of the consumption of licit and illicit drugs by young people in those countries. They are to be refined and summarized for publication.

102. Using the results obtained, two new projects in Ghana and Senegal, 23/ are designed to implement preventive education measures. They focus on the use of local-community resources for out-of-school activities.

103. Within the framework of inter-agency co-operation, UNESCO and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control are preparing a joint project to examine the resources and shortcomings of drug-abuse prevention education in certain pilot countries, not only to establish appropriate local activities, but also to produce regional "guides" for the implementation of educational strategies and activities (such as preventive techniques incorporated in school curricula, use of community structures and media campaigns). UNESCO has begun to collect and analyse relevant documentation on preventive education techniques recently used in various countries.

104. At the Hemisphere-wide meeting on "Programming and implementation of the Inter-American Plan of Action: education in the campaign against drug abuse" (Quito, May and June 1990), negotiations were initiated between UNESCO and the Ecuadorian Ministry of Education with particular regard to the establishment of a regional centre to produce educational material to combat drug abuse, in conjunction with other agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

105. UNESCO joined the other agencies in declaring 31 May as World No-Tobacco Day and 26 June as an International Day Against Drug Abuse.

106. To promote dissemination and exchange of information (target 3) (see the Global Programme of Action (A/S-17/11, chap. IIA, paras. 12 to 19)), literature on preventive education to combat drug abuse has regularly been sent to the member States (33), institutions concerned (33) and teachers and students (18). In collaboration with WHO, UNESCO has developed a teaching documentation centre for education of young people in schools, with particular regard to HIV infection connected with intravenous drug use.

107. A project for the preparation of an inventory of local preventive education institutions is continuing.

108. UNESCO provided financial support to assist the Seminar on the Roots of Drug Use in Under-development in the Third World (Luxembourg, 2 to 4 October 1989), which was subsequently redesignated as the European information campaign on drug addiction as a state of dependence. The aim of this international seminar, organized by two non-governmental organizations and the Government of Luxembourg, was to bring third world partners into European reflection on drug addiction.

109. In collaboration with EEC, UNESCO is preparing a project for an international information newsletter on current activities and recent literature in drug-abuse prevention education.

110. With a view to enhancing the level of training of operatives with regard to drug-abuse prevention (see Global Programme of Action (A/S-17/11, chap. IIA, para. 11)), UNESCO is collaborating with the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction in organizing a training seminar to be held at Accra, in September 1990. In addition, in the current year, two training seminars took place at Dakar and several international training courses have been organized under the project in Myanmar.

111. A contract for technical and financial support has been concluded between UNESCO and the University of La Plata, Argentina, for training the University's teaching staff in drug-abuse prevention education. Finally, as part of its participation programme, this year UNESCO approved the request for financial assistance from the Argentine Ministry of Education and Justice for a "drugs and prevention" project designed to train and heighten the awareness of target groups both in and outside of schools.

C. Treatment and rehabilitation

112. Activities pertaining to treatment and rehabilitation were reported by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, ESCAP, ILO and WHO.

1. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

113. In response to targets 29, 32 and 34, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch provided assistance to Member States, national focal points, organizations and professionals in the field, and other experts and groups concerned, through the exchange of information on problems of prison management, including the treatment of drug-addicted prisoners. Three reports prepared by the Branch for the Eighth Congress, 24/ deal with criminal justice policies for imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures, and related research, and pay particular attention to drug-related offences and drug offenders.

114. In the context of targets 33 and 34, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch collaborated with the WHO Global Programme on AIDS in a project on AIDS in prison. A report on the subject for the Eighth Congress covers the epidemiology of the phenomenon, the problems raised for the management of prisons and the treatment of prisoners.

115. The Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control held an expert group meeting on AIDS/HIV transmission in Scandinavian prisons, focusing on intravenous drug use in prisons in accordance with targets 33 and 34. The overall objective was to produce the basis for technical co-operation projects for countries requesting support in prison management linked to HIV-infected prisoners and to help develop policy guidelines for prison administrators.

2. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

116. The ESCAP-WHO project on drug abuse rehabilitation in Asia and the Pacific was concluded. Country studies for Burma and Thailand were received. A synthesis paper based on the country studies was completed and is being prepared for publication. A follow-up meeting was held at ESCAP at Bangkok, on 25 and 26 January 1990.

117. An ESCAP-WHO project on the development of information systems with special reference to intravenous drug users is under development. This project will be implemented in conjunction with the ESCAP project on the development of integrated community-based approaches to drug abuse mentioned above. Two publications on drug abuse were produced and distributed.

118. Advisory services were provided to the Department of Health, Ministry of Health in Myanmar, concerning the co-ordination of follow-up activities for drug abuse rehabilitation between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Advisory services were provided to the Health Directorate of Maharashtra State (India), Bombay municipal public health department, and to a non-governmental organization on possibilities for integrating drug abuse activities with activities devoted to other social problems.

3. International Labour Organisation

119. In pursuit of target 29, development of appropriate policy and related legislation concerning rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts is a central feature of the activities of ILO. Policy and programming issues are addressed through technical advisory missions, orientation workshops and training seminars. In November 1989, for example, the "Orientation and programme formulation workshop on drug rehabilitation for the countries of the Middle East" was held at Amman with the collaboration of the Government of Jordan and the joint financing of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and ILO. Representatives from 10 countries participated in the workshop and formulated a number of recommendations, based on which a regional project proposal for development of rehabilitation services was later formulated.

120. In response to target 30, an ILO monograph on "Rehabilitation approaches on drug and alcohol dependence" has been translated into French and Spanish and is being widely disseminated and used in training courses. A booklet outlining the main elements concerning rehabilitation modalities and techniques reviewed during the training courses project of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is being finalized.

121. Technical advisory, consultancy missions and training courses are carried out on an ongoing basis to assist member States in the review and selection of programming options in accordance with target 31. Special care is taken in assessing the implications of various options taking into consideration the socio-cultural context. Necessary adaptations in concept and content are carefully weighed and development of a multi-modality programme is being emphasized,

especially in a community-based approach. During the present reporting period, technical advisory missions were undertaken to Botswana, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

122. Staff training constitutes the central activity within the ILO programmes on drugs, as recommended in target 32. For the present reporting period, these programmes are outlined below.

ILO/UNDP/ASEAN Training Courses for Drug Rehabilitation Professionals

123. Based on the recommendations emerging from the project, the resource material generated is being compiled for easy follow-up utilization at the national level to conduct training courses on various aspects of rehabilitation for different target groups. Among these resources is the composite curricula and the compendium of training material that has been circulated among participating Governments. A booklet on the basic principles and techniques and approaches reviewed during the courses is also under finalization, as well as a training video on rehabilitation.

ILO/UNDP Asian Regional Programme on Community Drug Rehabilitation

124. The aim of the project is to assist participating countries in establishing demonstration programmes on community-based drug rehabilitation. A regional training course followed by national training courses are to be held in developing the demonstration programmes. In preparation, two ILO consultants undertook missions to the target countries (Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) for follow-up needs assessment and co-ordination in November-December 1989. As a result, the curriculum has been developed and preparations are under way to hold the regional training course in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, in October 1990.

ILO/Norway project on "Establishment of resource centres for rehabilitation, workplace initiatives and community action on drugs and alcohol"

125. A series of regional and national orientation and training courses is envisaged under the project in the process of establishing resource centres in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Preparations have started to hold a think-tank meeting of heads of drug control agencies of the region to focus on this subject in December 1990. A training course for officials responsible for the setting up of the resource centres is scheduled for early 1991.

Assistance to ongoing African staff training courses on drug abuse

126. ILO collaborated with the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions by providing the services of a resource person and publications for the East and Southern African Training Course on Substance Abuse, held at Mauritius in November 1989.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control/Myanmar Programme of Drug Abuse Control

127. Four Burmese officials completed their two-year Masters Degree courses in social work at a Social Sciences Institute at Bombay, which had been organized by ILO. Another two officials undertook six-month fellowship programmes in drug rehabilitation in Norway.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control/Thailand - Development of a pilot programme for vocational/social reintegration of persons with drug abuse-related problems

128. A seminar was held in August 1989 to acquaint personnel from related services at Bangkok on principles, approaches and techniques utilized in the project and on referral procedures.

Establishment of a community-based rehabilitation service for drug-dependent persons in Harare

129. An orientation and training seminar was held, in December 1989, on drug rehabilitation for project staff as well as representatives from the District Social Welfare Offices and the Polyclinics. A training course for collaborating agencies was also held in February 1990 on workplace initiatives.

130. Target 35 seeking the social reintegration of persons who have undergone programmes for treatment and rehabilitation is the eventual aim of all ILO projects, and all activities are developed to assist recovering addicts in the process of reintegration and adjustment to family, working and social life. All regional and national projects mentioned above strive to achieve this goal through development of appropriate after-care programmes, family involvement, income-generating activities, linkages to and the participation of the community in which collaboration with non-governmental organizations plays an important role.

4. World Health Organization

131. Within the context of its global and regional strategies, WHO is developing techniques to enhance the capacity of primary health care services to respond to drug abuse problems. A special focus for these efforts is the provision of training materials relevant to the needs of community health workers in developing countries. With financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, a series of training materials has been produced and is being published by WHO in the form of a comprehensive learning package with guidelines for trainers. These materials cover different aspects of a community response to drug abuse and drug dependence. They are already available in English, French and Spanish; further language versions are anticipated before the end of 1990. All the materials have been pilot tested in training courses in developing countries.

132. The purpose of improving training for health workers and others expected to respond to drug abuse problems is to contribute to the quality of care offered to those who are experiencing such problems. In many countries, the actual quality of care is below the standard that the national authorities themselves recommend.

With support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, an activity is under way to establish a methodology that can be used, either at district or national level, to promote and maintain adequate standards of care. A series of schedules to be used in assessing the quality of different stages in the treatment process has been prepared. Four of these schedules (intake; management of acute intoxication; management of withdrawal; management of dependence) have been pilot tested in developing and developed countries. Work is continuing in Ghana and the Netherlands to revise these schedules in the light of that experience. Meanwhile, a range of annexes are being prepared for the schedules, so as to encourage their application in the widest possible range of settings.

133. In part because contaminated injection equipment has become an increasingly common source of HIV infection in many countries, there is renewed interest in the use of methadone in the treatment of opiate dependence. WHO has prepared a report 25/ on that topic, which includes a number of national case studies illustrating different perspectives on methadone and which uses these to draw out some general concerns regarding policy and practice. The report does not represent a comprehensive global overview; nor does it represent a scientific or clinical consensus. Rather, it is intended to bring together a range of current experiences which can be compared and analysed in order to inform further debate on the use of methadone in the treatment and management of opiate dependence.

134. Many of the activities described above, both in relation to the prevention and reduction in demand and to treatment and rehabilitation, are intended to provide technical information that can directly enhance the effectiveness of local and national efforts to combat drug abuse. One aspect of the work of WHO in which this can take immediate effect is in relation to the country programmes funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in which WHO operates as executing agent. These programmes typically include the development of demand reduction and treatment services within the context of a broad international approach to drug abuse. National programmes are currently under way in countries in five out of the six WHO regions. As such, they represent vivid examples of how real partnership can be built up between non-governmental organizations, national authorities, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and WHO.

D. Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

135. With respect to the elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources, a number of concrete activities were reported by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Activities undertaken by the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat and by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control are outlined elsewhere in the present report.

1. Division of Narcotic Drugs

136. In response to target 14, the Division of Narcotic Drugs convened an Expert Group Meeting on the Detection of Illicit Cultivation of Narcotic Plants by Remote Sensing, 26/ at Vienna from 23 to 27 October 1989. Attending were experts from

countries having the technological capacity for high-resolution satellite imagery and experts from countries where illicit cultivation (of the cannabis plant, coca bush and the opium poppy) was known to occur. With a view to addressing target 15, the Division of Narcotic Drugs convened an Expert Group Meeting on Environmentally Safe Methods for the Eradication of Illicit Narcotic Plants, at Vienna from 4 to 8 December 1989. 27/ The expert group appraised herbicides for use in safely eradicating illicit plantations of the three narcotic plants, in the various environments and conditions likely to be encountered. The reports and recommendations of these expert groups were endorsed by the Commission on Narcotics Drugs at its eleventh special session.

137. Following a recommendation originally made by the 14th meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in Asia and the Pacific in 1988, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs suggested that the Division of Narcotic Drugs undertake a study on the legal implications and problems relating to pre-trial destruction of seized drugs or other substances to be used for evidentiary purposes. Pursuant to that request and to relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention, an Expert Group Meeting on Pre-Trial Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Essential Chemicals met at Vienna from 13 to 17 November 1989. 28/ The expert group reviewed current laws and regulations dealing with pre-trial destruction and proposed practical measures for the destruction or lawful disposal of seized drugs or other substances without hindrance to evidentiary requirements.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

138. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) sees its role principally in the identification, formulation and execution of field activities in crop substitution within the framework of integrated rural development programmes that take account of the social and economic situation of the rural people engaged in illicit drug production practices.

139. The contribution of FAO corresponds to the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, targets 14, 15 and 16, adopted by the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In this connection, FAO views its role in relation to the elimination of the supply of drugs as essentially demand-driven, i.e., strictly dependent on requests for assistance from either Governments of member States or funding institutions.

140. In order to contribute, FAO maintains a standby technical capacity to advise national authorities in the following fields:

(a) Use of remote sensing activities for the collection and assessment of basic information on drug production aspects (target 14 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline):

(i) Identification of the narcotic drug plants;

(ii) Organization of aerial surveys of suspect areas;

(iii) Interpretation of aerial photography;

(iv) Interpretation of high resolution satellite imagery;

(v) Multistage remote sensing.

(b) Environmentally safe application of herbicides for the eradication of drug crops (target 15 of Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline):

(i) Determination of appropriate herbicides;

(ii) Organization of supply of herbicides;

(iii) Handling and use of herbicides, including spraying techniques (with particular attention to environmental and health considerations);

(iv) Use of biological or other methods.

(c) Redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation (target 16 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline):

(i) Elaboration of integrated rural development models for areas under illicit drug crop cultivation;

(ii) Elaboration of integrated rural development schemes for given countries/regions under given conditions;

(iii) Design and implementation of specific rural development components, such as: agricultural policies and development programmes for increased food security and income-generation; crop diversification; farming systems; agrarian reform and land settlement; co-operative management, people's participation; agro-industrial strategies; employment creation, including for youth and women; education measures, as well as extension and training activities; public information campaigns; and social reintegration of addicts in rural environments.

(d) Collection of other basic information needed to formulate and execute integrated crop substitution projects for countries where, politically and technically, such projects would cover crop substitution all over the territory and where a firm government commitment exists to back up the needed incentive measures.

141. Inasmuch as the techniques and conceptual approaches in the above four areas are well known and tested, they do not call for new activities of the usual regular programme scope (standard-setting, investigation, promotion of governmental concertation, etc.).

142. Future requirements in terms of inputs, timescales and specific activities in support of national Governments depend on overall progress under the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly (see A/S-17/11, annex) and the awareness of Member States and funding agencies that they can advantageously tap

FAO capacity for their integrated rural development and crop substitution programmes. Any pick-up of field activities would of course have an implication on the regular programme of FAO in terms of information gathering and technical backstopping requirements.

143. FAO has participated in the major events organized by the United Nations system in relation to drug abuse control. It also participates regularly in the related co-ordination machinery, in particular the ad hoc inter-agency meetings, and has contributed to the recent formulation of a System-wide Action Plan. FAO would welcome improved co-ordination within the United Nations system and, in particular, a greater integration of the various units of the United Nations Secretariat dealing with drug issues.

144. FAO has benefited in the past from limited funding of a few field projects by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. FAO would, of course, welcome continued co-operation with the Fund, based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two organizations in 1979.

3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

145. Under the period covered, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) fielded three experts in agronomy, pharmacy and marketing for a preparatory assistance mission to assess the potential production and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants in the Yungas and Chapare area in Bolivia. The report of the marketing expert is very positive vis-à-vis the fact that cultivation and processing of selected medicinal and aromatic plants can generate an income to the farmers equivalent to that of coca growing and that it therefore might help to reduce the coca growing areas. The experts in botany/agronomy and pharmacognocy/pharmacy made a general assessment of the institutional and industrial infrastructure related to the cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants in Bolivia, and prepared a long list of recommendations on how to use and extend existing facilities for a short- or medium-term strategy. In the long run, it is advisable to utilize Bolivia's rich, indigenous flora and introduce new crops for the production of new products with high export value or for the food/beverage, cosmetic or pharmaceutical industry for import substitution.

146. A project concept that includes that recommendation has been prepared and will be sent to the field in September 1990. It foresees the domestication and cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and their consequent processing. It must be highlighted that installation of processing facilities is crucial to a project of this kind, as it ensures a continuous sale of the vegetable raw material from the farmers, and of industrial natural products to downstream industry as well as for export.

E. Suppression of illicit drug traffic

147. Under the present section of the report, activities have been reported by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Interregional

Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union and the International Maritime Organization.

1. Division of Narcotic Drugs

148. In line with target 21, as noted in paragraph 137 above, the Division of Narcotic Drugs convened an expert group meeting on pre-trial destruction in November 1989, whose report and recommendations were endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February 1990.

149. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/142, the Division of Narcotic Drugs convened an Expert Group Meeting to Study the Economic Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, at Vienna, from 21 to 25 May and from 9 to 20 July 1990. The meeting had before it the views of Governments concerning the scope and context of such a study, which had been requested by the Division on behalf of the Secretary-General. The report of the expert group contains a number of recommendations, including some designed to address target 23 and to assist States in implementing article 5 (Confiscation) of the 1988 Convention.

150. To help set standards in the international training strategy, the Division of Narcotic Drugs is developing a training manual intended to upgrade, streamline and render drug law enforcement training more effective, thereby enhancing the performance of law enforcement officers in the suppression of illicit traffic throughout the world.

151. In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/12 of 25 May 1988, the Division of Narcotic Drugs has initiated various activities to establish a long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy, with emphasis on co-ordination, standard-setting and applied training. To facilitate and promote co-ordination of activities among law enforcement agencies, the Division continues to update and publish twice a year a calendar of international drug law enforcement training activities.

152. The Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies was held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989. It was attended by 101 States, 10 intergovernmental organizations, 12 non-governmental organizations, United Nations bodies and research institutes. The recommendations adopted were endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in February 1990.

153. In 1990, these meetings of the subsidiary organs of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reverted to the "in region" pattern. The Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, having met at Vienna on 24 and 25 January 1990, is scheduled to reconvene in the Islamic Republic of Iran in autumn. The third meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for the African region was held at Cairo from 4 to 8 June 1990 and three more meetings for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe will be held in the respective regions later in 1990. The Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to act as the substantive secretariat to these regional meetings.

154. In line with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988, the laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs continued the development or strengthening of national laboratories. In that context, equipment, material and information were provided to national laboratories in Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan and Uruguay. In addition, under a project aimed specifically at the African continent, eight such laboratories were completed in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo and Zambia.

155. In line with a recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Division of Narcotic Drugs initiated voluntary collaboration in training with the participation of a number of national laboratories and established international training curricula for basic and advanced training in methods for analysing seized drugs. The strengthening of the regional training laboratories at Bangkok and Buenos Aires continued, with the latter becoming operational in September 1989.

156. During the period under review, 21 fellows from Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia received three-month basic training at the laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs at Vienna. In addition, a regular advanced training programme for national or regional trainers was initiated to increase the multiplier effect of that programme. A total of 12 senior chemists (Argentina, India, China, Thailand, Uruguay) received such advanced training. To complement the training programme at headquarters and to increase assistance to key regions, a training course was also organized for the Latin America region at Buenos Aires, Argentina. This course provided basic training to seven fellows from the region: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. On the basis of the increase in the number of applications (over 60) for laboratory training during the last year, a further expansion of this programme is planned.

157. One new priority area not covered until now by the programme is training in laboratory techniques for the analysis of controlled drugs in biological specimens (urine analysis). Arrangements were made with a number of reputable national laboratories that are ready to offer such training within a co-ordinated United Nations programme. In this connection, one chemist from Jordan has received three months of basic training at Helsinki.

158. The expansion of the collection of reference standards of controlled drugs continued with the inclusion of newly scheduled substances as well as the replenishment of stocks of substances and their key metabolites under international control. During the period under review, five new items were added to standard collection of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and more than 1,200 samples were distributed to laboratories in 32 countries.

159. As a continuation of the project on recommended methods for the analysis of seized material, the Division of Narcotic Drugs published manuals on the analysis of barbiturate derivatives 29/ and hallucinogenic plants. 30/ Over 2,000 copies of these and previous manuals have been distributed to laboratories in some 90 countries during the period under review. As an integral part of the technical and scientific assistance programme to Member States, the laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to compile and evaluate scientific literature on "designer" amphetamine derivatives.

160. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in support of law enforcement services of Member States, continued the production and provision, upon request, of United Nations field drug identification kits. During the period under review, 261 kits were provided to 25 countries. In addition, a similar kit for the field identification of precursor chemicals was developed in the laboratory of the Division in anticipation of the entry into force of the 1988 Convention.

161. The integration of the Reference Collection of the Division of Narcotic Drugs as a major source of scientific and technical information continued. As a result, it has served not only the projects and activities of the laboratory but also supported with substantive input new programme areas of the Division, as well as those of other international and national drug control organizations. It provided documentary services to several drug control-related meetings, through its links with external data bases.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

162. In furtherance of resolution 2 of the Conference, which adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) set up a new unit to implement and to monitor national implementation of the provisions of article 12 concerning the control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A form has been issued, for the first time, requesting Governments to provide the information required under the treaty. A seminar was organized at Brussels in June 1990, attended by 45 countries, in order to exchange information on patterns of trade and use of precursors and essential chemicals for licit purposes and to discuss administrative, juridical and other mechanisms which may counteract attempts by traffickers to divert these substances for clandestine manufacture of drugs.

3. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

163. The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control recommended a number of model treaties to strengthen international collaboration in the transfer of criminal proceedings, extradition, and mutual assistance in criminal matters for presentation to the Eighth Congress. The Committee's focus on the suppression of illicit drug trafficking was also reflected in other decisions, including those on the "Prevention and control of organized crime" and "Terrorist criminal activities" (see targets 17, 19, 20, 22, 23).

164. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch collected material on the prevention and control of transnational forms of crime, including drug trafficking. This was used to prepare the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/45/324) of 9 July 1990 on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress. Information from Member States was also reflected in a working paper for the Eighth Congress on "Effective national and international action against (a) organized crime; (b) terrorist criminal activities", 31/ which took into account General Assembly

resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989, requesting the Congress to focus on the linkages between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist criminal activities. Further work was done on bank secrecy and the forfeiture of illegally acquired assets (see targets 17, 19, 20, 22, 23).

165. An interregional seminar focusing on drug trafficking as a major source of criminal activities generating corruption was held at The Hague, from 11 to 15 December 1989. It examined a first draft of a manual against corruption, which has been submitted to the Eighth Congress 32/ (see targets 17 and 23).

166. The United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Costa Rica organized regional seminars on countermeasures against drug offences for high-level government officials in Latin America and the Caribbean. Issues addressed included prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for drugs, treatment and rehabilitation, elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources, and suppression of illicit drug traffic (see targets 1, 3, 8, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29 and 34).

4. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

167. Pursuant to chapter III of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, paragraph 227 of which calls for special emphasis on supplementing the activities of the police and customs authorities by increasing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the arrest, prosecution and appropriate sentencing of convicted traffickers, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, organized an in-depth information and training seminar for 35 Colombian magistrates from 11 to 29 September 1989 at Castelgandolfo (near Rome), focusing on drug trafficking and organized crime.

168. The principal aim of the seminar was to create a core of expertise in modern techniques of investigation and research to provide necessary tools to analyse critically the facts and evidence. Main topics covered included: organized crime in Italy; drug trafficking in Italy and international connections; financial investigations; and the laundering of profits from drug trafficking.

169. Participants included 35 Colombian magistrates and high-ranking officials involved in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, selected by the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia. Lecturers consisted of Italian magistrates, officials and experts and United Nations staff in the field. 33/

5. Economic Commission for Europe

170. In the course of the three meetings held from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, the Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued to exchange views on abuses of customs transit systems by smugglers, so that it could immediately take all necessary steps to eliminate

such occurrences. Contracting Parties to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975) and the Customs Co-operation Council regularly transmit all relevant information on abuse of customs transit systems to the Working Party on a confidential basis.

171. Recently, the ECE Working Party has been informed of the results of studies undertaken in the United States of America indicating that one out of three drug seizures from containers affected the structural components of containers. Many of these containers approved for transport under customs seal in line with the provision of the 1975 TIR Convention still contain a number of concealed spaces, such as enclosed tunnel beams and corner post beams where contraband and drugs could be hidden.

172. The ECE Working Party is at present considering legislative measures to ensure that, through modern container designs, such as open profile beams, enclosed spaces on containers will gradually be eliminated and, as a consequence, drug smuggling using containers considerably impeded.

173. The ECE Working Party will continue its efforts, falling within its competence and mandate, to eliminate the smuggling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances utilizing customs transit systems. To further these efforts the ECE secretariat, in 1989, published the TIR Handbook 34/ providing, inter alia, detailed comments and descriptions on customs secure sealing devices based on experiences gained in the administration of the TIR system over the last 30 years. The TIR Handbook could thus be a valuable training tool for customs officials and transport operators to reduce occurrences of smuggling.

6. International Civil Aviation Organization

174. In October 1989 the twenty-seventh session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted resolution A27-12 which, in its operative paragraph 2, urges the Council of ICAO to elaborate with a high degree of priority concrete measures in order to prevent and to eliminate possible use of illicit drugs and abuse of other drugs or substances by crew members, air traffic controllers, mechanics and other staff of international civil aviation. In November 1989, the ICAO Air Navigation Commission received a progress report by the secretariat on prevention of drug abuse by flight crew members and air traffic controllers in the workplace based on review of literature and inquiries to relevant institutions. The Air Navigation Commission requested the secretariat to continue its efforts to expedite development of additional guidance material, with emphasis on educational programmes related to prevention of drug abuse. It also requested the Secretariat to complete its assessment of whether there was a need to update ICAO Standards on Aircraft Accident Investigation to include testing for the presence of drugs during autopsies.

175. Resolution A27-12, adopted by the Assembly of ICAO in October 1989, urges the Council of ICAO to continue its work in order to prevent illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air. It also calls upon all ICAO Contracting States to continue their efforts to prevent the illicit trafficking of

drugs by air, to take appropriate legislative measures to ensure that the crime of illicit transport of narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances by air is punishable by severe penalties and to become parties, as soon as practicable, to the 1988 Convention.

176. Resolution A27-12 also requests the Council to propose specific actions and measures, including the preparation of necessary guidance material on all drug-related problems that may be encountered in international civil aviation. In response to this request, ICAO is initiating a guidance manual that would be a compilation of ICAO regulatory material, with relevant annotations. Also for the purpose of developing guidance material, States will be consulted on the procedures and practices they have introduced or are contemplating relating to technical problems of drug trafficking by air in such fields as aircraft operation, nationality and registration marks, minimization of access to potential hiding places in the aircraft and protection of the airframe during search.

177. In December 1989, the Council of ICAO approved an amendment to annex 9 - Facilitation, to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which included a number of amendments to the annex to ensure adequate reflection of narcotics control requirements. Relevant provisions of annex 9 will also be included in the planned guidance manual.

178. At the 18th meeting of its 130th session, the Council of ICAO noted a preliminary progress report on implementation of resolution A27-12 and on the recent actions taken by the United Nations General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and General Assembly resolution 44/141. It noted that a more detailed analytical progress report will be presented at its 132nd session in March 1991.

7. Universal Postal Union

179. Drug abuse and, in particular, drug use are currently the subject of vigorous control measures world wide. In spite of the efforts made by the competent national and international authorities, fraudulent activities in the areas of illicit production, transport and marketing of the substances in question continue. For the past 10 years, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) has joined the organizations concerned in an effort to combat the illicit carriage of drugs by post. However, the steps being taken are now considered inadequate, mainly because the employees responsible for processing postal items have not mastered the techniques for detecting the drugs likely to be enclosed in such items. This inadequacy in the training of postal employees may be one of the reasons for their failure to detect criminal practices and for the increase in illicit drug trafficking by post.

180. The Customs Co-operation Council and UPU (CCC/UPU) Contact Committee thought it essential to take practical steps to halt that increase. It was therefore agreed that a leaflet indicating effective ways of detecting drug trafficking should be circulated to the postal administrations to make them aware of the situation, and that information seminars must also be organized to train postal

employees in ways of combating this form of fraud. The Customs Co-operation Council and UPU undertook to mobilize their human and technical resources to the utmost in order to achieve this objective. Furthermore, considering the interest of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/INTERPOL) in combating illicit drug trafficking, it was thought advisable to involve it in implementation of the projects. Similarly, given the scope of the activities carried out by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs at Vienna and the experience it has gained in this field, it seemed useful to enlist the help and collaboration of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

181. It is interesting to note that 64 postal administrations of the member States of UPU indicated that they favoured the implementation of the project and that 57 of them were willing to participate in the proposed training activities.

182. A first seminar for postal officials of the Asian and Pacific countries was held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988. In view of the interest shown by the participants, on their recommendation, the instructors suggested that that initiative be extended to other regions. At its fourteenth meeting at Brussels, in February 1989, the CCC/UPU Contact Committee considered the results of the Bangkok seminar and concluded that a global programme should be prepared. UPU has already provided in its 1989 and 1990 programmes two similar seminars for Latin America and Africa. A training seminar for postal employees in Latin America on the detection of postal items containing drugs 35/ was held at La Paz from 23 to 26 January 1990. Like the Bangkok seminar, it was designed to strengthen collaboration between agencies involved in action to combat drug trafficking; to enhance the knowledge of postal employees regarding drug trafficking and techniques for detecting postal items containing drugs; to make the postal administrations in the countries concerned aware of the use and the consequences of the use of postal services by traffickers in and users of narcotic drugs; and to contribute to the implementation of effective measures for eliminating the scourge of drug trafficking and consumption and, consequently, safeguarding the health of people around the world.

8. International Maritime Organization

183. Within existing resources, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has devoted substantial efforts within its field of competence to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs on board ships. The Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline has been thoroughly examined and all pertinent measures suggested in the Outline as they apply to shipping have been and are being followed up on a continuous basis. Guidelines for shipowners, masters, ports and seafarers and others closely involved in ship operations have already been circulated to IMO member States, Contracting Governments of the IMO Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with IMO in IMO publication 146/90.

184. The IMO Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, was amended on 3 May 1990 to take into account, inter alia, the threat to international shipping posed by illicit drug trafficking and terrorism. The

amendments are expected to enter into force on 1 September 1991; in connection with illicit drug trafficking, they would allow increased control measures to be taken within the terms of the IMO Facilitation Convention. At present, the Convention has 61 Contracting Governments, including practically all major shipping nations.

IV. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

185. The work programme of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is based on a balanced approach addressing all sectors of drug control - the reduction of the supply of and the demand for illicit drugs and the interdiction of drug trafficking. The marked expansion and intensification of the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in recent years continued during 1990. The $US 69.3 million allocated in the budget of the current year has enabled the planning of technical assistance to 59 countries through 128 drug control projects.

186. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has also included in its programme 42 regional and global projects aimed at providing a broad range of drug control activities, such as specialized training, advisory services, research, exchange of information, conferences, seminars, workshops and expert group meetings.

187. The following table provides comparative information on the work programme of the Fund since 1983:

Table. Work programme of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, 1983-1990

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Programme budget ($US millions)	9.5	13.4	18.7	21.4	39.8	60.4	62.5	69.3
Number of countries	10	22	25	19	27	27	35	59
Number of projects (country and global)	38	43	69	87	112	101	135	170
Sectoral distribution of funds (in percentage): a/								
Reduction of supply	20	31	49	38	41	51	47	44
Reduction of demand	10	11	12	16	18	23	28	23
Strengthening control measures	46	39	26	33	28	15	13	25
Research	5	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
Staffing and procurement for field offices (working arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme)	10	8	6	7	7	7	8	4
Administration, programme evaluation	9	7	6	5	4	3	3	3

a/ Figures in percentage of actual and estimated (for 1990) expenditures.

188. In the context of the Global Programme of Action adopted at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly in February 1990 (see A/S-17/11, annex), member States welcomed the initiative of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to elaborate a subregional strategy covering all aspects of drug abuse control and concentrating on the most affected areas where the problems are most complex and grave.

189. Accordingly, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has begun work to develop a subregional approach in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, the Andean subregion and the countries crossed by the so-called Balkan Route. Preparatory activities for some of these areas have included the fielding of technical missions for discussions with the concerned Governments in order to ensure the integration of the various national plans and to identify additional initiatives that can be best taken at the subregional level through the carrying out of joint concrete actions.

190. With respect to fund raising, the upward trend in recent years in the number and level of contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has continued in 1989 and 1990. Among the most important contributions are two donations totalling $US 48.4 million from one donor. The Fund has applied these funds against various ongoing country programmes, as well as against the new drug control programme developed by the Colombian authorities in co-operation with the Fund. Additional funding, amounting to $US 14 million, for the activities in Colombia, has been provided by a large number of Governments.

191. The Commission of the European Communities pledged in 1989 and 1990 an increased contribution totalling $US 2.2 million for the operations of the Fund in Colombia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

192. An extension of the interventions of the Fund in Africa has been supported by a special contribution given by one country for programme planning, which was followed by an additional amount of $US 1.2 million for various projects in eastern and southern Africa. Another donor made a three-year pledge of over $US 1 million for a regional laboratory project in the same region. One donor pledged in November 1989 approximately $US 1 million for a three-year law enforcement project in Nigeria and $US 200,000 for a one-year law enforcement project in Ghana. Finally, a donor pledged $US 1.4 million, a portion of which would be used in African and Caribbean projects.

193. The Caribbean countries benefited also from a pledge of $US 840,000 for specific country programmes and for the Regional Narcotics Communication System in that region. One government has also announced its intention to contribute over $US 3 million to the financing of law enforcement projects in Ecuador and the Caribbean.

Latin America and the Caribbean

194. In Argentina the $US 1,106,923 treatment and rehabilitation project has continued, with the official opening in 1989 of a training centre.

195. The assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to Bolivia in the Yungas area of La Paz province has been revised to incorporate additional funding (total budget $US 21.3 million). Another $US 15 million rural development project is operative in the Chapare area since 1988. The Fund also supported expert missions to consider the request of the government for setting up specialized courts on substance control. Other projects include community development and dairy farming activities in Ivirgarzama.

196. The $US 12 million multisectoral programme in Brazil has continued operating in the sectors of law enforcement, preventive education and treatment and rehabilitation.

197. Small-scale projects in drug abuse prevention, targeted on young people, are under way in Chile and Costa Rica with budgets of $US 285,475 and $US 293,000, respectively.

198. Following the preparation by the Government of Colombia of a masterplan in 1989, the first activities of a new programme supported by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control totalling $US 34.5 million for 22 projects, began in early 1990.

199. The programme of assistance of the Fund to Ecuador has continued with projects in preventive education and treatment and rehabilitation. The Fund is considering to commit a further $US 6.1 million for projects in the country.

200. Rural development projects in the states of Oaxaca, Michoacan and Guerrero have been under way in Mexico since 1989, each with a budget of $US 5 million.

201. Despite the difficult security situation in Peru, the Fund has continued to operate rural development projects in the Quillabamba area of Cuzco ($US 5 million) and in the Upper Huallaga Valley, where the Fund has invested $US 7.2 million since 1984. A further $US 9 million of assistance is planned for the Upper Huallaga Valley, Peru's main coca-growing area.

202. Consultations have taken place with the Government of Uruguay for the formulation of a masterplan; in the mean time, the Fund has provided a grant for a programme to prevent drug abuse among young people. The Fund has also agreed to support a three-year, $US 600,000, preventive education project for Venezuela.

203. In the Caribbean region, two demand reduction projects started in 1989 in Trinidad and Tobago ($US 488,763) and Grenada ($US 104,410). Similar projects for Guyana and Curaçao started in March 1990. Work also continued under the $US 500,000 project in the Bahamas.

204. The Fund has continued to support initiatives aimed at enhancing the co-operation among countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund-Interpol telecommunications network project in the Caribbean has completed its first phase (installation of the equipment in 28 countries) and is now operational.

205. The Fund is supporting a $US 500,000 programme for strengthening the criminal justice systems in the Andean subregion. Support has also been provided by the Fund for a UPU regional course, held in Bolivia in January 1990, for training postal agents in the detection of parcels containing drugs and for the meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Asia and the Pacific

206. In Bangladesh a formulation mission was undertaken in 1989 for the preparation of a project on preventive education and public awareness.

207. Work has continued on a $US 5 million three-year project in China, to help control trafficking in Yunnan Province and to assist the Government in drug abuse prevention and treatment.

208. Activities under the $US 20 million multisectoral programme in India were positively received during a tripartite meeting in March 1990.

209. The highland integrated rural development project ($US 6 million) in the opium poppy growing areas of Vientiane province of the Lao People's Democratic Republic started operations in June 1989. In early 1990, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control agreed to participate with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in financing an agricultural development project in Xieng Khouang province.

210. In Malaysia, the two projects in the fields of supply reduction ($US 500,000) and drug demand reduction ($US 400,000), which are now in their last year of implementation, were evaluated in March 1990. Consultations are taking place with the Government of Nepal in respect of a demand reduction programme. A three-year project ($US 308,000) to assist the Government of Sri Lanka to reduce the demand for drugs is under full implementation and was evaluated towards the end of 1989.

211. In Myanmar, the activities in the third phase of the UNFDAC/Myanmar Programme for Drug Abuse Control have been gradually resumed after the suspension of United Nations operations in 1988. The programme continued to be carried out in all seven sectors: agriculture, livestock, health, social rehabilitation, education, information, law enforcement and infrastructure.

212. The efforts to eliminate illicit opium production continued in northern Thailand through the four highland development projects under the first masterplan, totalling $US 15 million. Furthermore, a new project under the second masterplan, with a budget of approximately $US 4 million, was prepared to start operation in 1990. Six demand reduction projects were also under implementation for a total budget of $US 1.8 million.

213. Several initiatives have been taken by the Fund to continue to promote co-operation among countries in the region. A second regional seminar was arranged in Pakistan in November 1989, with the participation of experts and officials from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as from other countries. Support was also given to the meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in Asia and the Pacific.

Near and Middle East

214. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has participated actively in the work of the Co-ordinator for the United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes in Afghanistan. A project for "Rural rehabilitation and reconstruction", for an initial amount of $US 1.4 million, has been approved. The Fund has also continued to support a $US 150,000 project in the field of epidemiology and treatment of drug dependence in the Kabul area.

215. The Fund has approved a grant to support the establishment of a drug rehabilitation centre in Lebanon. In Jordan, a two-year ($US 600,000) drug law enforcement project was terminated in 1989. A new two-year (1990-1991) drug law enforcement programme, totalling $US 600,000, was signed in April 1990. In Pakistan, the $US 14.5 million rural development project in Dir District entered into its fourth year of operation. The preventive education ($US 560,000) and treatment and rehabilitation ($US 560,000) projects will end in 1990. The first

phase of a new integrated demand reduction project has been approved and was expected to commence in July 1990. The budget for the first phase is $US 470,000.

Europe/Balkan Area

216. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is considering a request from the Government of Bulgaria for assistance in equipping a heavy vehicle inspection building at Kapitan Andreevo on the Bulgarian-Turkish Border.

217. In Cyprus, a new two-year law enforcement project, totalling $US 400,000, is currently with the Cyprus Government for consideration. A $US 140,000 project is under way in the German Democratic Republic to support forensic laboratories for drug detection. A one-year law enforcement project in Turkey, totalling $US 450,000, was signed in December 1989. Another law enforcement project, totalling approximately $US 250,000, was also signed in June 1990. In Yugoslavia a one-year law enforcement project was signed in February 1990, totalling $US 141,750, for specialized inspection equipment for the customs posts at Bogorodica and Gradina. A two-year law enforcement project was also signed in February 1990, totalling $US 650,000, for the construction and equipping of a heavy vehicle inspection building at the customs posts at Bogorodica on the Yugoslavian-Greek Border.

218. In co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (ESCWA), the Fund is supporting a $US 20,000 project to study the impact of drug abuse among the youth in the ESCWA region.

Africa

219. Expansion of the activities of the Fund in Africa has responded to the growing threat of transit traffic and a growing abuse problem. Projects were in operation or at the advanced planning stage in 30 countries. Complementary major new projects were begun in the law enforcement field in Ghana and Nigeria during 1990. A concentrated effort was begun towards the strengthening of legislation and pharmacy regulation in 12 west African States, supplemented by the launching or planning of assistance to law enforcement, health or education activities.

220. A Regional Field Adviser of the Fund completed a first year of work in Kenya, four east and southern African countries, and participated in the planning of new projects in these and other countries of the subregion. Plans are well advanced to locate an additional regional field adviser in Gabon, focusing on the Central African States. In North Africa, the Fund programmes in Egypt (law enforcement and demand reduction) and in Morocco (rural development in areas of concentrated cannabis cultivation) will be joined by projects under development on the basis of requests from Algeria and Tunisia. At the regional level, a three-year project targeted forensic laboratories in 19 African countries and its extension to additional countries is anticipated. Subregional training courses in drug demand reduction were held for the east and southern African anglophone countries and for West African francophone countries, as well as a training course for magistrates. Work moved forward on the preparation of a formulary of psychotropic medicines for

use by prescribers in the African context. Support was extended to the meeting in Africa of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

B. United Nations Development Programme

221. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) involvement in drug abuse control-related activities continues to be concentrated in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Because of the growing dimensions of the drug problem in the supplying countries and the essentially developmental nature of the problem, UNDP is increasingly supporting the efforts of the Governments in the mentioned geographical area. A central theme of UNDP activity is to assist Governments to explore and formulate alternative economic strategies that will reduce dependance on drug economy, as well as diminish the social impact of drug abuse in the population. In this context, a growing number of UNDP programmes are being executed by Governments and positive results have been obtained.

222. Following an agreement signed in 1987 between the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of the Fund, UNDP, through its Office for Project Services (OPS), is closely associated in the implementation of the programme activities of the Fund mostly in Latin America and the Caribbean. The estimated expenditures of the programmes of the Fund executed by OPS, for the year 1990, amount to $US 26 million. UNDP is also providing administrative support through its country field offices to Fund-supported programmes.

223. In Bolivia, UNDP/OPS is executing the rural development project of the Fund in the Yungas area of La Paz and provides also administrative support for the implementation of community development activities in the area.

224. In the ASEAN region, UNDP, in co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, is supporting an integrated rural development project among the hill-tribes in northern Thailand. By promoting the cultivation of alternative cash and food crops, as well as improved health conditions and overall standards of living, the project seeks to discourage the cultivation of the opium poppy. UNDP is also supporting a regional project involving the six ASEAN countries, concerned with the training of personnel working in the field of drug rehabilitation.

225. Additional examples of UNDP operational programmes include the following projects:

(a) INS/88/023 - Consolidation of strategies to combat drug abuse at national and grassroots level in Indonesia;

(b) RAS/86/112 - Training for narcotics detection in the Asia region;

(c) SRL/87/032 - Drug abuse monitoring system in Sri Lanka.

C. International Fund for Agricultural Development

226. The activities of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in relation to drug abuse control are aimed at the elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 38/39 and 40/122, the recommendation of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (target 16 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline) and of the recommendations of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly (see A/S-17/11, annex).

227. According to IFAD, it is of paramount importance to understand the relationship between poverty and drug crop cultivation and to complement law enforcement, preventive education and rehabilitation measures with a direct attack on rural poverty which, to start with, has forced poor rural people to resort to illegal activities in order to survive.

228. In the context of its rural poverty alleviation programmes in areas where drug crops are cultivated or in adjacent areas, IFAD has tried to provide drug producers with alternative income sources or employment on and off the farm. Poor rural communities are given improved social services and support, so that they can be weaned away from the cultivation of illicit crops, and are provided with a "safety net" so that they feel they have a stake in entering the mainstream of legitimate community life and productivity.

229. To achieve that, IFAD starts with the self-mobilization of the communities themselves. Such mobilization is brought about through community development, training and awareness raising campaigns which, by involving the direct participation of the people themselves, pave the way to a self-reliant community with a higher sense of identity and responsibility. Sanitation, health, family planning, literacy programmes, the foundation of day-care centres and schools, and construction of roads are equally decisive factors in motivating the people, inspiring their co-operation and developing their human potential. And, most importantly, given that fact that drug crops are very attractive because they are readily marketed at the farmgate, IFAD pays great attention to the marketing aspects for new crops or surplus production.

230. Most of the IFAD ongoing projects include extension of credit, improvement of support services, especially extension and adaptive research, community development and, as it is the case in Latin America, the development of new land for cultivation, as well as land tilting. A number of IFAD projects (ongoing and in the pipeline) are intended to promote drug-crop substitution.

D. World Food Programme

231. Project food aid provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) can support national and international efforts in the field of drug abuse control, although so far its use for this purpose has been limited. WFP assistance in that field has been mainly in support of rural development schemes that seek to provide

alternatives to the production of narcotics, primarily the opium poppy. WFP food aid can provide supplementary food rations to the local farmers participating in such schemes or finance local labour costs.

232. Currently, the so-called "poppy clause", designed in co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, is the primary focus of WFP contribution to the control of international drugs. The clause, inserted into the plan of operations agreed to by WFP and the recipient government, prohibits the use of WFP inputs either directly or indirectly on land where narcotics are illicitly grown. WFP retains the right to suspend assistance if those conditions are not observed. Although WFP does not currently support crop substitution projects as such, the poppy clauses do represent a specific disincentive to project participants to continue growing illicit crops. Arrangements of that kind are currently in operation in three projects in Pakistan.

233. WFP also provides low-key but useful support to the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in Bolivia and Peru to contain the spread of coca-growing by improving the general economic and social condition of rural areas. In Bolivia, for example, components of a $16 million project to assist primary health care focus on areas in which the Fund is concentrating its efforts to prevent the growing of the coca bush.

234. WFP food assistance can also support institutions dealing with the rehabilitation of drug addicts. WFP has assisted a project of that type in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

235. WFP is prepared to offer support to any type of sizeable drug reduction or rehabilitation programme in which food aid could make a meaningful contribution to cover needs for food.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979. For previous reports, see documents A/35/614 (1980), A/C.3/36/7 (1981), A/37/556 (1982), A/38/522 (1983), A/39/193 (1984), A/40/771 (1985), A/41/713 (1986), A/42/658 (1987), A/43/770 (1988) and A/44/600 and Corr.1 (1989).

2/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2.

3/ For the text of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference, see Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sects. A and B.

4/ E/CN.7/1990/2.

5/ For the report, see E/CN.7/1990/16.

Notes (continued)

6/ For the text of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly, including the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action, see A/S-17/11, annex.

7/ For the text of the Declaration adopted at London, see A/45/262, annex.

8/ For the report, see ACC/1989/PG/7.

9/ For the report, see ACC/1990/PG/1.

10/ Bahamas, China, Nigeria, Senegal, Bahrain, United States of America, German Democratic Republic, Chile, Ecuador, India, Ghana, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Nicaragua, Qatar, Cyprus, Canada, Togo, Spain, Bolivia, Uganda, Paraguay and Bhutan.

11/ For the text of the 1988 Convention, see E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

12 E/1990/24.

13/ ST/NAR.3 series, ST/NAR.4 series and E/NS.19/Summary series.

14/ E/INCB/1989/1.

15/ ST/NAR/20.

16/ For the report, see E/CN.7/1990/CRP.6.

17/ A/CONF.144/9.

18/ E/ESCAP/711.

19/ WHO/MNH/ADA/90.1.

20/ "WHO Action to Reduce Drug Abuse" (WHO/MNH/ADA/90.5).

21/ For the report, see ACC/1989/PG.7.

22/ AD/GLO/89/191.

23/ AD/SEN/90/539 and AD/GHA/90/537.

24/ Working paper prepared by the secretariat on criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures (A/CONF.144/10). Alternatives to imprisonment and reduction of the prison population: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.144/12). Research on alternatives to imprisonment: report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.144/13).

25/ WHO/MNH/DAT/89.1.

Notes (continued)

26/ E/CN.7/1990/CRP.15.

27/ E/CN.7/1990/CRP.7.

28/ E/CN.7/1990/7/Add.1.

29/ ST/NAR/18.

30/ ST/NAR/19.

31/ A/CONF.144/15.

32/ A/CONF.144/8.

33/ For seminar proceedings, see document UNICRI/39.

34/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.VIII.1.

35/ Project AD/GLO/89/267.

ANNEX

List of targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control

I. PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Target 1. Assessment of the extent of drug misuse and abuse.

Target 2. Organization of comprehensive systems for the collection and evaluation of data.

Target 3. Prevention through education.

Target 4. Prevention of drug abuse in the workplace.

Target 5. Prevention programmes by civic, community and special interest groups and law enforcement agencies.

Target 6. Leisure-time activities in the service of the continuing campaign against drug abuse.

Target 7. Role of the media.

II. CONTROL AND SUPPLY

Target 8. Strengthening of the international system of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Target 9. Rational use of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

Target 10. Strengthening the control of international movements of psychotropic substances.

Target 11. Action related to the increase in the number of controlled psychotropic substances.

Target 12. Control of the commercial movement of precursors, specific chemicals and equipment.

Target 13. Control of analogues of substances under international control.

Target 14. Identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation.

Target 15. Elimination of illicit plantings.

Target 16. Redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation.

III. SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Target 17. Disruption of major trafficking networks.

Target 18. Promoting use of the technique of controlled delivery.

Target 19. Facilitation of extradition.

Target 20. Mutual judicial and legal assistance.

Target 21. Admissibility in evidence of samples of bulk seizures of drugs.

Target 22. Adequacy with a view to improved efficacy of penal provisions.

Target 23. Forfeiture of the instruments and proceeds of illicit drug trafficking.

Target 24. Tightening of controls of movement through official points of entry.

Target 25. Strengthening of external border controls and mutual assistance machinery within economic unions of sovereign States.

Target 26. Surveillance of land, water and air approaches to the frontier.

Target 27. Controls over the use of the international mails for drug trafficking.

Target 28. Controls over ships on the high seas and aircraft in international airspace.

IV. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

Target 29. Towards policy of treatment.

Target 30. Inventory of available modalities and techniques of treatment and rehabilitation.

Target 31. Selection of appropriate treatment programmes.

Target 32. Training for personnel working with drug addicts.

Target 33. Reduction of the incidence of diseases and the number of infections transmitted through drug-using habits.

Target 34. Care for drug-addicted offenders within the criminal justice and prisons system.

Target 35. Social reintegration of persons who have undergone programmes for treatment and rehabilitation.